NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF GENERAL SHERMAN. MEMOIES OF GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN. By Himself. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 403, 409. D. Apple-ton & Company.

It is not often that the commander of a great possesses the kind of education and literary practice which qualify him to be the historian of hisown cam-paigns. In spite of some signal examples to the con-trary, the heroof the world's decisive battles is usually best known by his dispatches and correspondence, leaving the description of the scenes to the pen of the military historian, or of the professional author who finds the tempting materials for his ambition in volumes, General Sherman has wisely abstained from any attempt at artistic literary workmanship. They form a strictly personal narrative, free from inoppor-tune embellishment, and claiming the attention of the reader by the pregnant significance of events, rather than by any studied graces of style. General Sherman writes more like a soldier than a scholar. His sentences smell less of oil than of gunpowder. They might almost have been written with the sword instead of the pen. If his words are not like those of Martin Luther, "half-battles," they have eral rather than the student's closet. He is always manly, outspoken, hitting the mark in the white, without error or circumlocation. His own actions, of course, constitute the principal theme of his work, but he speaks of himself without immodesty and with rare candor. His frankness runs out into no superfluous egoticm, while his comments on others, which could not have been avoided without an embarrassing concealment of opinion, are explicit and pointed. Of the events of the Civil War, in which he has won his illustrious fame, he has given a singularly lucid and instructive description; his strictures on military affairs are judicious and weighty; but to many readers his portraitures of scenes and incidents of less wide-spread publicity, revealing by side glances the traits of a powerful, and in some sense, a unique personal character, will prove the most interesting portions of the work.

Following the narrative of the author we will present a succinct sketch of General Sherman's career, during the early part of his life, prior to the military achievements which have made his name the prop-erty of the commonwealth. In the Spring of 1846, he was first licutenant of artillery at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. Texas had been recently acquired, and war with Mexico was threatened. He left Fort Moultrie in the latter part of April, proceeding to Pittsburgh, in charge of the recruiting service at that station. Towards the end of May be heard of He was soon relieved from the recruiting business, and in the mouth of July set sail in the transport ship Lexington for California, by the way of Cape Horn. About the middle of January the vessel bedays arrived at the roadsted of Monterey Bay, after a voyage of 198 days from New-York. "Everything on shore looked bright and beautiful, the hills covered with grass and flowers, the live-taks so serene and homelike, and the low adobe houses, with redtiled roofs and whitened walls, contrasted well with the dark pine trees behind, making a decidedly good impression upon us who had come so far to spy out the land. Nothing could be more peaceful in its looks than Monterey in January, 1847." and seemed to have nothing to do, except such as owned ranches in the country for the rearing of price from four dollars up to sixteen, but no horse was ever valued above a doubloon or Mexican ounce for the best, and this made beef net about two cents a pound, but at that time nobody bought beef by the pound, but by the careass. Game of all kinds-elk, deer, wild geese, and ducks—was abundant; but coffee, sugar, and small stores, were rare and costly. There were some half-dozen shops or stores, but their shelves were empty. The people were very fond of riding, dancing, and of shows of any kind. The young fellows took great delight in showing off their horsemanship, and would dash along, picking up a half-dollar from the ground, stop their borses in full career and turn about on the space of a bullock's hide, and their skill with the lasso was certainly wonderful. At full speed they could cast their lasso about the horns of a bull, or so throw it as to eatch day on horseback in driving cattle or catching wild horses for a mere nothing, but all the money offered would not have hired one of them to walk a mile. tracy. The girls were very fond of dancing, and they did dance gracefully and well. Every Sunday, regularly, we had a bails, or dance, and sometimes interspersed

through the week." At that time, what is now San Francisco was called Yerba Buena, "A naval officer, Lieutenant Washington A. Bartlett, its first alcalde, had caused it to be surveyed and haid out into blocks and lots, which were being sold at sixteen dollars a lot of fifty varas square; the understanding being that no single person could purchase of the alcalde more than one inlot of fifty varue, and one out-lot of a hundred varue. Folsom, however, had got his clerks, orderlies, etc., to buy lots, and they, for a small consideration, conveyed them to him, so that he was nominally the owner of a good many lots. Lieutenant Hallock had bought one of each kind, and so had Warner. Many naval officers had also invested, and Captain Folsom advised me to buy some, but I felt actually insuited that he should think me such a fool as to pay money for property in such a horrid place as Yerba Buena, especially ridiculing his quarter of the city, then called Happy Valley. At that day Montgomery Street was, as now, the basiness street, extending from Jackson to Sacramento, the water of the bay leaving barely room for a few bonses on its east side, and the public warehouses were on a sandy beach about where the Bank of California now stands, viz., near the intersection of Sansome and California Streets. Along Montgomery Street were the stores of Howard & Mellus, Frank Ward, Sherman & Ruckel, Ross & Co., and it may be one or two others. Around the Plaza were a few houses, among them the City Hotel and the Custom-house, single-story adobes with tiled roofs, and they were by far the most substantial and best houses in the place. The population was estimated at about four hundred, of whom Kanakas (natives of the Sandwich Islands) formed the bulk."

The time passed rapidly away until the Spring of 1848, when the great discovery was made which at once produced a social and financial revolution in California. The event is simply recorded by the author, without the preliminary flourish of trumpets which a man of less common sense would not have failed to sound forth on the occasion. "I remember one day that two men, Americans, came into the office and inquired for the Governor. I asked their business, and one answered that they had just come down from Captain Sutter on special business, and they wanted to see Governor Mason in person. I took them in to the colonel and left them tegether. After some time the colonel came to his door and called to me. I went in and my attention was directed to a series of papers unfolded on his table, in which lay about half an ounce of placer-gold. Mason said to me, 'What is that?' I touched it and examined one or two of the larger pieces, and asked, 'Is it gold?' Mason asked me if I had ever seen native gold. I answered that, in 1844, I was in Upper Georgia, and there saw some native gold, but it was much fluer than this, and that it was in phials, or in transparent quills ; but I said that, if this were gold, it could be asily tested, first, by its malleability, and next by acids. I took a piece in my teeth, and the metallic inster was perfect. I then called to the clerk, Baden, to bring an ax and hatchet from the back-yard. When these were brought, I took the largest piece and beat it out flat, and beyond doubt it was metal, and a pure metal. Still, we attached little importance to the fact, for gold was known to exist at San Fernando, at the south, and yet was not considered of much value." "The Winter of 1848-'49 was a period of intense activity throughout California. The rainy season was and a third for insurance, with some indefinite anfavorable to the operations of gold-mining, and promise of a return premium; then, the cost of

was very hard upon the thousands of houseless men and women who dwelt in the mountains, and even in the towns. Most of the natives and old inhabitants had returned to their ranches and houses; yet there were not roofs enough in the country to shelter the thousands who had arrived by sea and by land. The news had gone forth to the whole civilized world that gold in fabulous quantities was to be had for the mere digging, and adventurers came pouring in blindly to seek their fortunes without a thought of house or food. Yerba Buena had been converted into San Francisco. Sacramento City had been laid out, lots were being rapidly sold, and the town was being built up as an entrepot to the mines. Stockton also had been chosen as a convenient point for trading with the lower or southern mines. Captain Sutter was the sole proprietor of the former, and Captain Charles Weber was the owner of the site of Stock-ton, which was as yet known as *French Camp.'* General Sherman remained in California until Jan. 1, 1850, when he took passage by steamer for New-

York, reaching this city about the close of the

month, after a safe and pleasant voyage. The fol-

lowing personal details are interesting for the light

they throw on his character and aspirations, as well

as for the judgment which he passes on some of the prominent personages of that time: "On reach-

ing New-York most of us had rough soldiers' cloth-

General Scott's family, Mrs. Scott being present, and

also their son-in-law and daughter (Colonel and Mrs. H. L. Scott). The General questioned me pretty closely in regard to things on the Pacific coast, especially the politics, and startled me with the assertion that 'our country was on the eve of a terrible civil war.' He interested me by anecdotes of my old army comrades in his recent battles around the City of Mexico, and I felt deeply the fact that our country had passed through a foreign war, that my comrades had fought great battles, and yet I had not heard a hostile shot. Of course, I thought it the last and only chance in my day, and that my career as a soldier was at an end. After some four or five days spect in New-York, I was, by an order of General Scott, sent to Washington, to lay before the Secretary of War (Crawford of Georgia) the dispatches which I had brought from California. On reaching Washington I found that Mr. Ewing was Secretary of the Interior, and I at once became a member of his family. The family occupied the house of Mr. Blair, on Pennsylvania-ave., directly in front of the War Department, I immediately re-paired to the War Department, and placed my distioned me somewhat about California, but seemed little interested in the subject, except so far as it related to Slavery and the routes through Texas. I then went to call on the President at the White became impatient to engage in more active duties. House, I found Major Bliss, who had been my teacher in mathematics at West Point, and was then General Taylor's son-in-law and private secretary. He took me into the room, now used by the President's private secretaries, where President Taylor was, 1 had never seen him before, though I had served under him in Florida in 1840-'41, and was most agreeably surprised at his fine personal appearance, and his pleasant, easy manners. He received me with great kindness, told me that Colonel Mason had mentioned my name with praise, and that he would be pleased to do me any act of favor. We were with him nearly an hour, talking about California generally, and of his personal friends, Persifer Smith, Riley, Canby, and others. Although General Scott was generally regarded by the army as the most accomplished soldier of the Mexican war, yet General Taylor had that blint, honest, and stern character "We found the people of Monterey a mixed set of Americans, native Mexicans, and Indians, about one thousand all told. They were kind and pleasant, that endeared him to the masses of the people, and that endeared him to the masses of the people, and that endeared him to the masses of the people, and fame by his marked skill and intelligence as an najuhorses and cattle. Horses could be bought at any | tant-general and military adviser. His manuer was very unmilitary, and in his talk he stammered and hesitated, so as to make an unfavorable impression or (sixteen dollars). Cattle cost eight dollars lifty cents a stranger; but he was wonderfully active and skillful with his pen, and his orders and letters form a model

of military precision and clearness." The state of affairs in Washington, subsequent to the death of President Taylor, is the subject of a

graphic and interesting sketch.

At that time there was a high state of political feeling pervading the country, on a count of the questions growing out of the new Terifories has acquired from showing out of the new Terifories has acquired from showing out of the new Terifories has acquired from showing by the war. Congress was in session, and General Taylor's adden death evidently created great alarm. I was present in the Senate galley, and saw the costn of effice administered to the Vice-President, Mr Filmane, a man of splendid physical proportions and commanding appearance; but on the faces of Senaters and people could easily be rend the feelings of doubt and investmally that prevailed. All knew that a change in the Calific tand general policy was likely to result, but at the time it was supposed that Mr. Firbunce, whose home was in Buffalo, would be less flored than General Taylor to the politicians of the South, who leared, or precented to fear, a crusade against Shavery on, as was the political cry of the day, and Shavery would be promitted in the Territories and in the places exclusively under the jurestiction of the United States. Events, newwere, proved the emittary.

Littended General Taylor's function as a sort of aidgraphic and interesting sketch.

Ascamp, at the request of the A thatant to neral of the army, loger Jones, whose brother, a maintageneral, commanded the escort, composed of militia and some descript, at the request of the Adhitant-Coneral of the army, Roger Joines, whose brother, a maintagement, commanded the escort, composed of militia and some requiants. Among the regulars is recall the mance of Capitalis Joine Sedgwick and W. F. Barry.

Hardly was General Taylor describy buried in the Congressional Countery when the political stratzgie recommenced, and it became maintest that Mr. trainore favored the general compromise that Mr. trainore favored would atome occur. Wassier was to succeed Mr. Chryton as Secretary of State, Corwin to succeed Mr. Reving as Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ewing, however, was immediately appointed by the Governor of the State to succeed Corwin in the Senate, Tuesse changes made it necessary for Mr. Ewing to discontinue houseacceping, and Mr. Corwin took lats house and furniture of habitants. Lesserted the family out to their house in Lancaster, Onice, but, before this had occurred, after incenting debates took place in the Senate, which i regularly attended, and heard Clay, Benton, Foote, 8, and of Anahama, Dayton, and the many real cuators of this proceeding his cod, for he was pale and fector in the extreme. I heard Mr. Webster's last speech on the floor of the Senate, under circumstances that warrant a description. It was publicly known that he was to be delivered in the old Senate channer, now used by the Singery of State, and that prior to leaving the was to be delivered in the cold Senate channer, now as of by the Singery to the fourth of the Capital on the day manded an hour or so carrier than usual. The epsech was to be delivered in the old Senate channer, now used by the Singery but found it capitally convent; and of resent than at present, and the processive operations and the door of some favored to the only possible opportunity to hear Mr. Webster.

stars. I could not get near, and then tried the reporters' gamery, but found it contails cowded; and so I beared I should lose the only possible opportunity to hear Mr. Webster.

I had only a limited personal sequalintance with any of the Senatois, but had met Mr. Corvin quite often at Mr. I wang's mouse, and I siso knew that he had been extremely friendly to my father in his bitchines; so I ventured to send into the my card, "w T.S. First Lieutent to send into the my card," w T.S. First Lieutennt, Third Artillery." He came to be door brompily, when I said, "Mr. Corvin, I be love he fir. Webster is to speak to-day," His answer was, "Yes, he has the floor at one octoock," I then added that I was extremely actions to hear him. "Well," said he, "why don't you go into the gailery i" Texplained that I was out, and I mad tried every access, but found all jamined with people. "Well," said he, "what do you want of me f' I explained that I would like him to take me on the floor of the Senate; that I had offen seen from the gailery persons on the floor, no better entitled to it than I, it can be not seen in the floor of the Senate; that I had offen seen from the gailery persons on the floor, no better entitled to it than I, it can asked in his guizzacil way, "Are you a foreign embassador!" "No." "Are you tae Governor of a State!" No." "Are you as member of the other floors i" "Certainly not." "Have you ever had a vote of thanks by name!" "No." "Well, these are the only privileged members." I then told him as knew well anough won I was, and that of he chose he could take me in He then said," Have you any impulence:" I told him, "A reassanable amount if occasion called for it." 'to you thank you could become so interested in my conversation as not to notice the doorkeeper!" I do into it, if he would tell me one of his funny stories. He then took my arm, and led he a torn in the vestibile, halking atom some ladifferent matter, but all the time does tooker, who began asking me, "Foreign eminessator to over the own in the was

In the Summer of 1853, General Sherman re signed his commission, and soon after took passage for California, with the intention of establishing in that city a branch of the banking house with which he was already connected in St. Louis. His experience in that line is not a little instructive. "I endeavored to make myself familiar with the business, but of course Nisbet kept the books, and gave his personal attention to the loans, discounts, and drafts, which yielded the profits. I soon saw, however, that the three per cent charged as premium on bills of exchange was not all profit, but out of this had to come one and a fourth to one and a half for freight, one

blanks, boxing of the bullion, etc., etc. Indeed, I saw no margin for profit at all. Nisbet, however, who had long been familiar with the business, insisted there was a profit, in the fact that the gold dust or builion shipped was more valuable than its cost to us. We, of course, had to remit bullion to meet our bills on New-York, and bought crade gold dust, or bars refined by Kellogg & Humbert or E. Justh & Co., for at that time the United States Mint was not in opera-tion. But, as the reports of our shipments came back from New York, I discovered that I was right, and Nisbet was wrong; and, although we could not belp selling our checks on New-York and St. Louis at the same price as other bankers, I discovered that, at all rather a losing business than profitable. The same as to losis. We could losi, at three per cent a month, all our own money, say two hundred and n's thousand dollars, and a part of our deposit account. This latter account in California was decidedly uncertain. The balance due depositors would run down to a mere nominal sum on steamerdays, which were the 1st and 15th of each menth, and then would increase till the next steamer-day, so that we could not make use of any reasonable part of this balance for loans beyond the next steamer-day; or, in other words, we had an expensive back, with expensive clerks, and all the machinery for taking care of other people's money for their benefit, without corresponding profit. I also saw that loans were attended with risk commensarate with the rate; nevertheless, I could not attempt to reform the rules and customs established by others before me, and had to drift along with the time." In connection with his transactions as a banker, General Sherman gives a curious bit of personal history relative to the famous California and South American speculator, Henry Meiggs, whose virtues for a long time remained under a cloud, but have since, we believe, emerged into semething like sun-

since, we believe, emerged into semething like sunshine:

The City of San Francisco was then extending her streets, severing them and planking them with three-lived lumber. In payment for the funder with three-lived lumber, in payment for the funder may be of contractors, the city authorides paid scrip in even suns of \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000. These formed a favorite collateral for loans at from 50 to 60 cents on the dollar, and no one doubted their utilizate value, either by redemption of by being converted into city bords. The notes also of H. Metges, Necley, Thompson & Co., etc., hunder-dealers, were invorte notes, for they paid their interest promptly, and hedged large margins of these atrect improvement warrance as collideral. At that time, Meig is was a prominent man, lived in style in a large house on Broadway, was a member of the City Conned, and owned large save-mills up the coast about Mendecino. It him Nobel had unbounded faith, but, for some reason, I feared or instrussed him, and remember that I continued Nisbet not to extend his credit, but to gradually contract his boards. On booking over our bills receivable, then about \$500,000. If found Meiggs, as principal or inderest, owed us about \$500,000. All, however, secured by city warrants; still, he kept bank accounts elsewhere, and was generally a borrower. I instructed Nisbet to lasted on his reducing his line as the notes matured, and, as he found it indehenate to speak to Actgess, I unsurefed him to refer him to ne; accordingly, when, on the next steamer-day, Meiggs appeared at the counter for a draft on Patindelpoun, or about \$20,000, for which he offered his note and collateral, he was referred to me, and I explained to min that our draft was the same as money; that he could have it for easi, but line to understanced in the counter for a draft on Patindelpoun, or about \$20,000, for which he offered his note and collateral, he was referred to me, at the counter for a draft on Patindelpoun, or about \$20,000, for which he offered his note and frandularly issuest. On the serry one burnes must have lost about \$19,000. Mengus someognemy turned up in Caull, where again he rose to wealth, and has pull much of his San Francisco debra, not tone to us. He is now in Peru, fiving like a prince. With Medggs self all the limiter confers, and many persons dealing in city serip. Com-paned with others our less was a tribe. In a coort time, latings in San Francisco of school their wonted comise, and we giverney burgled at the escapade of Medggs, and the coroning of his deluded creations.

military college. In the following March (1861), he nok heave of the State, and repaired to Lancamer, Ohio, where his family had made a temporary sojourn. He was extremely anxious about the fature. It seemed as if he had come to the end of his career, for he did not suppose that the Civil War would give him employment as the means of support. He thought, and probably said that the national crisis had been brought about by the politicians, who should be left to fight it out. All along the road, he heard warm discussions about politics. It was the prevailing sentiment that if Mr. Lincoln should attempt coercion of the secoling States, the border States would make common cause, when it would be madness to attempt to reduce them to subjection. In the South, the people were earnest, angry, and fierce, and evidently insent on war. In Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, there was not the slightest note of preparation. It certainly looked as though the people of the North would tamely submit to a disruption of the Union. The orators of the South insisted that there would be no war, and that a lady's thimble would hold all the blood to be shed. Soon after his arrival in Ohlo, the General went to Washington, on a visit to his brother, Mr. John Sherman. Lincoln had just been installed, and the air was filled with remors of war. There were few signs of preparation, although Southern Senators and Representatives were daily sounding their threats, and publicly withdrawing to join the Confederate Congress at Montgomery. "One day John Sherman took me with him to see Mr. Lincoln. He walked into the room where the secretary to the President now site; we found the room full of people, and Mr. Lincoln sat at the end of the table, talking with three or four gentlemen, who soon left. John walked up, shook hands, and took a chair near him, holding in his hand some papers re ferring to minor appointments in the State of Ohio. which forned the subject of conversation. Mr. Lin cole took the papers, said he would refer them to the proper heads of departments, and would be glad to ranke the appointments asked for, if not already promised. John then turned to me, and said, 'Mr. President, this is my brother, Colonel Sherman, who s just up from Louisiana, he may give you some information you want.' 'Ah!' said Mr. Lincoln, 'how are they getting along down there !' I said, 'They think they are getting along swimmingly—they are preparing for war.' 'Oh, well!' said be, 'I guess we'll manage to keep house.' I was silenced, said no more to him, and we soon left. I was sadly disap-pointed, and remember that I broke out on John, d-ning the politicians generally, saying, 'You have got things in a hell of a fix, and you may get them out as best you can,' adding that the country was sleeping on a volcano that might burst forth at any minute, but that I was going to St. Louis to take care of my family, and would have no more to do with it. John begged me to be more patient, but I said I would not; that I had no time to wait, that I was off for St. Louis; and off I went."

On the 14th of May, however, he received the appointment of colonel, and was summoned to Wash

ington at once.

Of course I could no longer defer action. I saw Mr. Lacas, Major Turner, and other friends and parties connected with the road, who agreed that I should go on. Left my family, because I was under the impression that I would be allowed to cubst my own regiment, which would take some time, and I expected to raise the regiment and organize it at Jefferson barracks. I repaired to Washington, and their found that the Government was trying to rise to a level with the occasion. Mr. Lincoln had, without the sanction of law, authorized the raising of ten new regiments of regulars, each infantry regiment to be composed of three battations of eight outpanies each; and had called for 75,000 State volunteers.

Even this call scemed to me utterly inadequate; still it was none of my business. I took the oath of office, and was furnished with a list of officers, appointed to my regiment, which was still incomplete. I reported in person to tien, Scott, at his office on Seventeenth st., opposite the War Department, and applied for nationity to return West, and rales my retinent, at Jefferson flarracks, but the General said my licutement-colonel, Burbant, was fully qualified to superintend the enlistment, and that he wanted me there; and he at once dictated an order for me to report to him in person for inspection duty.

Satisfied that I would not be permitted to return to St. Lonis, I instructed are. Sherman to pack up, return to Lancaster, and trust to the late of war.

His first experience of petual war was at the battle

His first experience of actual war was at the battle of Buil Run, on which he offers some suggestive was one of the best planned battles of the war, but one of the worst fought. Our men had been told so often at home that all they had to do was to make a bold appearance, and the rebels would run; and nearly all of us for the first time then heard the sound of cannon and muskets in anger, and saw the bloody scenes common to all battles, with which we were soon to be familiar. We had good organization, good men, but no cohesion, no real discipline, no respect for authority, no real knowledge of war. Both armies were fairly defeated, and, whichever had stood fast, the other would have run. Though the North was overwhelmed with mortification and shame, the South really had not much to boost of, for in the three or four hours of fighting their organization was so broken up that they did not and could not follow our army, when it was known to be in a state of disgraceful and causeless flight. It is easy to criticise a battle after it is over, but all could have done better than we did at Bull Run; and the lesson of that battle should not be lest on a people like ours." A more minute description of the whole affair is contained in his official report as olonel of brigade, on occasion of referring to which

he remarks as follows: he remarks as follows:

This report, which I had not read probably since its date fill now, recaffa to me vividity the whole scene of the affair at Blackburn's Ford, when for the first time in rey life I saw cannon-balls strike men and crash through the trees and sapings above and atomid us, and realized the always scheming confusion as one approaches a flaint from the rear; then the night-march from Centreville, on the Warrenton road, sanding for hours wondering what was meanly the deployment along the edg of the field that sloped down to Ruil Run, and waiting for Henter's approach on the other side from the direction of what was maken; to appayance along the eng of the field that sloped down to Buil Run, and waiting for Hunter's approach on the other side from the direction of Salles Sprongs, away off to our right; the terrable scarce of a poor negro who was caught is tween our lines; the crossing of Bail Run, and the fear less we should be fixed on by our own men; the killing of Lend. Col. Heggerty, which occurred in plain sight; and the first scenes of a field strewed with dead men and horses. Yet, at that period of the battle, we were the victors and teld jubilant. At that moment, also, my brigade pussed Hunter's division; but if introduced was still ahead of us, and we followed its had along the road toward Manassas Junction, crossing a small stream and ascending a long hit, at the summit of which the battle was going on. Here my regions a cause into action well, but successively, and were driven back, each in its turn. For two hours we continued to dash at the woods on our left front, which were full of r beis; but I was convenced their organization was broken, and that they had simply hinds there and taken advantage of these woods as a cover, to reach which we had to press lines in a field, the same in which we had camped before one battle, and had hun down to sleep under a ray, when I beard some one assing for me. I called our when I was, when Gatt Tyler in person gave me orders to neared back to our camps at Fort Corcorns. I aroused my miss gave them orders to call up the slooping men, have each restinent to leave the field by a flant and to take the same read back by which we had come. It was non-midright, and the read was full of troops, warons, and betteries. We tried to keep our regim has separate, had because for xitically aided. Toward menuing we reached Vietna, ware I slop some hours, and the best day, about hoof, we reached rore correct.

The demonstration which expression a fact the battle.

ing Melogs and family were missing, and it was discovered they and contarted on a sating vessel for South America. The week the beginning of a section of fathure in South Prancises, that extended through the most two years. Assembles it was known that Melogs had been to seeme his money. How debts arounded to rearry a melitar declaration of the most two years. Assembles in the control of the most property of the control of Meline's and the control of Meline's accordance which had been houseward, were heavy losers, and fanded, I think. I took pooses soin of Meline's award in the city warrants thought that had one of Meline's award in the city warrants thought that had one of the far the city warrants thought that had one of the ward in the city warrants thought that had expected. Or course we treat that had specifically the control of the series one banks must have lost about a well governed as any in the translational strong that the control of the series one banks must have lost about the well governed as any in the following that the limited of the South framidal and you can be the series of the most time of the minister, the control of the series of the limited of the series of the ser ing the drawnidge on their way to a bart close by, where they had their soiles; among their was an once, who said: "Colonel, I am going to New-York to-day. What can I do for you?" In swored: "His went you go to New-York! I do not remember to have stoned a heave for you." He said, "No, is did not want a leave fir had engaged to serve three months, and had stressly streed more than that time. If the Government did not littled to pay him, be could afferd to lose the money that is was a lavyer, and bad neglected his basin or long enough, and was then going home. I noticed that a good many of the soldiers ned putsed about us to inten, and knew that, if this officer cound day me, they give would. So I turned on him sharp, and said: "Captain, this question of your term of service has been submitted to the rightant atthority, and the decision has been published in orders. Yet are a soldier, and must submit to orders till you are properly discharged. If you attempt to leave without orders, it will be mainly and I will shoot you like a dog! to back into the lost not, instantly, and don't dare to leave without my consent." I had on an overcoot, and may have had my hand about the invest, for he looked at me mand, pussed a moment, and treat turned back into the lord. The men scattered, and I returned to the house where I was quartered, close by.

We cannot attempt, with the space at our com mand, to follow at greater length the details of the brilliant campaigns which so largely contributed to the restoration of peace, and which have crowned the name of the author with the glory of a success ful warrior, such as few "men at arms" have beer so happy as to achieve. His work will at once take the rank of a standard authority in regard to the events and facts of which it treats, although many will be inclined to question the validity of the criticisms on some of his entirent cotemporaries in which hese freely indulges. But these are characteristic of the man, both as a writer and a commander. Of an impatient temperament, rapid in his conceptions eager for accomplishment, seeing vividly rather than broadly, and utterly without the habit of disguise. he often fails to recognize the delays, the minute in quiries, the suspense of judgment which are essen tial to the formation of a sound opinion. In short, his culture has been that of the camp, rather than of the schools or the forum, and with a different discipline he might have accomplished less for his country and for free-low. His book, like his military career, is pervaded by a high chivalrous mirit, and we may pardon the true knight that he is no a sage nor a scholastic.

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Handsomely furnished and anomally the ROOMS on parlor and second floors; also, men single ROOMS, with or withe Abound; house streetly first-class; reference required.

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